ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

ALMOST AN IMPOSSIBILITY TO CHEAT THE VIGI LANCE OF THE GUARDS.

"We don't use the ball and chain in the peniten Hary, for many reasons. The heavy iron ball is a erous weapon in the hands of an angry criminal. use the shackles for unruly prisoners and those have attempted to escape, but I can say there is as there been one for a long time."

This remark was made by Deputy Warden John curren, of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, to the writer recently, and it led to a general discussion as to prison discipline and attempts at escape from

Under the old systems escapes were frequent, but with the almost perfect system at present it seems impossible for a prisoner successfully to get and the control of the authorities. cocted schemes to escape took place on June Three prisoners, John Simmons, Thomas Daly and Henry Garno, were at work ontside of the building digging a trench preparatory to laying ticis. They agreed with other laborers, who were also



at work apon the same job, to help them in their efforts to escape. The trench was down about four the level of the ground and about wide enough for two persons to lay in side by side, but the three prisoners managed to squeeze themselves into the narrow limits. Boards were placed over them and then earth was fhrown upon the planks so as to deceive the officers. The roll was called at the usual nd the three men were reported missing from the agnad. With a peculiar system of tallies and aards it was ascertained that the three missing men had not out of a certain neighborhood, and therefore must be within the narrow confines alloted to their work. Under the planks these human moles were at last found, more dead than alive and quite anxions to return to their cells. It would be hard to escape from the prison now, and it is rarely attempted. One would believe after reading the following story of the rigid supervision here described, that no efforts at escape would be attempted.

At 5:30 in the morning the cells are unlocked and the prisoners are formed on each tier and counted, and the count has to tally with the number of prisoners recorded as being on each tier. They then go to the washroom, where they wash and an officer superintends them, when they are again counted and put in their cells and each man counted in his cell, and while they are securely locked in their cells the officers go to breakfast. After the officers' breakfast, the prisoners are again brought from their cells and again counted, each tier separately. Then the number of each tier is counted and compared with the census number in the hall, and if it does not agree with this test as to total number, a search is at once begun, and the absentee discovered. After breakfast they return to their cells and are again counted.

The number of inmates in the Penitentiary variesi om 900 to 1,200. There are more always in the winter than in the summer time. It was a common jest at one time to refer to the Penltentiary as the Old Homestead," and truly that can be said of the prison on Blackwell's Island. It is indeed a home for many a forlorn creature who has known no other. In the summer time the vagrant, the thief, the tramp or all three may take to the highway and along the country road, his dusty body may rest beneath the spreading tree and a brook may quench his thirst; the notato match or the corn stalk furnish his dinner. the potato patch or the corn stalk furnish his dinner and the hay-stack or the barn his couch at night, but when the biting frost comes and the nights are cold and drear, the outcast commits some petty theft that he may get back again to the "Old Homestend" on the Island. It is the best home he has ever known. "They are back so often and in the runks again that we hardly miss them," said the deputy.

The bell is rung at 7 o'clock to prepare for work.

The prisoners are again brought from the cells, counted as they stand upon each tier, again massed and counted in grand total in the fall, and then they assemble on parade ground in charge of their keepers. The various gangs are called out; the blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors and carpenters are called to step a few paces to the front and are marched off by their various trades to perform the work of their respective callings. Each officer then in charge of a gang gives the number of his men and their names to the proper officer to put The result of the gang count is given to the bookkeeper who has charge of the gangbook, and the hall keeper adds up the gangs to see that it tallies with the census, and this it must do. All over the island at different points are placed lookouts, and every time a gang of men approaches his post this lookout will approach the officer in charge and ask how many there are in his gang and this officer will give the number. By this system if there is an escape from the gang, it is known precisely in what neighborhood the prisoners escaped, because it restricts them as between certain sentries. Every time the men move they are

Around the Island on the opposite shores are a cordon of boats. Each boat contains an officer with a carbine laying ready on the seat in front of him. The policy of keeping the boats on the Long Island and New-York side instead of the island shore, has been demonstrated to be a better plan, because the prisoner escaping would swim toward the boats, and the officer would have a better chance to capture the prisoner and a surer aim. It is a significant fact that nearly all the attempts to escape have been made on the Long Island side of the island. Skirting along the shores, constantly watching the shores of the Pentitentiary, are those sentries in boats. One would think that they were fishermen in skiffs, out for a day's work, but for the telltale weapon which lays ever in front of them. These officers have a long tour of duty and they never come to the island for their meals except when they hear what is known as the "all right bell" from the Penitentiary, which tells

that all the prisoners are safely housed. At twenty minutes of 12 the bell rings for dinner, again the men are counted and placed in their cells, where they are again counted. The officers get their dinner, then the prisoners are taken out and counted and are taken to their midday meal and counted, then divided into gangs and counted, and again start off to their work and return at night to be counted for their supper. After supper they are marched to the tiers and counted; and in this regard the prison authorities | remains to be done that the opinion prevails that there have a rule which adds to the general watchfulness which characterizes the place. One has often read in rain of Tuesday last is thought not to have been the escapes of prisoners of a dummy body that caused by the explosion, except as a coincidence had been fixed up of straw or bedding or old clothing and placed upon the bed so as to resemble the inmate, cell and satisfies himself with a sight of what he believes to be his prisoner and reports "all right," but the warden of the Penitentiary has a rule which nade is obliged to come to the cell door, place his hand on the grated bars and work his fingers up and down so that the officer in making his count can see the cell of the country.

gas, as many kites with dynamite tails, and on terrafirms mortars of rend rock will be discharged, not simultaneously but in rapid succession, while scientific observations will be taken by balloonists in middir and connected by teleghone. The programme is elaborate and the officer in making his count can see the country. and when a guard comes around, he glances into the gas, as many kites with dynamite tails, and on terra "Dummies, said the deputy warden, "cannot work

It would be difficult, therefore, with all this watchfulness for prisoners to escape and they know it. Quick capture before they leave the shore; the deadly bullet If they attempt to cross the river (and some years ago an escaping prisoner breasting the waves sank in them with the sentry's bullet in his head); the equally swift punishment if they break a prison rule-all deter them from an attempt.

A prisoner named Alfred Hall on March 25 of this had an experience in an effort to escape from Blackwell's Island which he will remember for some

A stone wall was being built near the prison, and

in a pile of stones close at hand until night came and his head. About the same time a man and woma or freedom. So he took off all his clothes and got into the stone pile and then heaped stones about him, until they reached his waist. This was in the front of a large pile of stones and while he was working his way to cover himself up to the waist, the stones that he had taken out of the pile at his back caused the stones above him to shift, until they covered him up completely, shutting him into a stony cell, tearing and heavesters him and heavesters him and the architecture of the crime, and the authorities are scouring the country in their search for them. The murder has and lacerating him at the same time and making his voluntary imprisonment more severe than the one had sought to avoid.

The foreman of the gang in which he had been work-ing soon missed him and a search began all over the The night came down and the torn and not a shackle on any prisoner on the Island a day, bleeding inmate of the self-imposed prison mouned piteously. A pistol shot, the signal that the man was found, was heard. With crowbars and pickets he was hurriedly taken from his perilous position. Blankets were wrapped around him and in a pelilog snowsform he was compelled to run from his stony shed to the prison. He was then plunged into a bath of hot water, drank a quart of boiling tea and was an inmate of the hospital for fully a week. He cured of attempting to escape and served the rest of his term as one of the best conducted prisoners.

On April 16, 1888, Herman Stephens, an old offender, been working on one of the docks at Blackwell's Island, and piled coal upon himself until he was hidden from the gaze of his guardians, but as he was known to be working there, a vigilant search was at once

be working there, a vigilant search was at once made upon the boat, and the man was found and he was glad to be discovered, for he had grown tired and was sore in body.

One of the most singular attempts to escape from the custody of the keepers on Blackwell's Island is recorded in the building of a brick fire engine house, which was erected on the island some years ago. It has been said that mechanics and artisans of every trade find temporary lodging in stress of bad fortune upon the island. A peculiar incident took place among the men employed in the erection of this building. A man was lathed and plastered into a compartment. The lath was put lightly over him, as well as the rough plaster, and a small hole was made for him to breathe through. It was part of the conspiracy that he should remain thus cemented, by the brotherly love of his, associates, until night came down, and, seeking its friendly cover he should attempt to gain more hospitable shores. He was indeed lost to view. The search continued for hours. As the missing man had been known to be at work about the engine house, the greater scrutiny was made of that building. The searchers had about given up in despoir when a telltale sneeze in the partition cansed the hunters to gaze at each other in astonishment. The unfortunate explosion blew off a part of the mortar and led to the discovery of the prisoner.

One of the commonest efforts to escape used to be the following:

Men were employed in the carpenter shops making

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One of the commonest efforts to escape used to be the following:

Men were employed in the carpenter shops making coffins for the use of Blackwell's Island and other penal institutions of this city. It was not an uncommon thing for a prisoner to attempt an escape by getting inside of a rough coffin and shutting down the ild upon himself and making boles on the side to enable him to breathe, and thus be put on board a boat to be taken around to one of the hospitals or dead houses on the other Islands. Of course while on the boat, where the deck hands were all prisoners, they would not tell of one coffin being heavier than the rest whatever their suspicions might be, but as soon as any employe or officer became cognizant of the fact, it was sure to lead to the discovery of the prisoner, and it was undoubtedly made warm for him on his return to the "Old Homestead."

Following out the theory of escaping in coffins, there occurred to the minds of three prisoners who observed a lot of coffins lying upon the pler awaiting the morning boat, to nrrange with confederates on the piers to escape. The lift was lightly piaced upon the coffin. Two holes were cut on the sides near the top, and through them prisoners were to place their hands to paddle their rough canoes. They were then launched in the East River by their confederates. They had intended to paddle themselves across the river, but alas, they did not count upon the tide, which carried them swiffly toward the rocks at the foot of Blackwell's Island, where they "struck a reef and came to grief," and of course they were all speedily recaptured, half drowned and thoroughly fightness. It is singular that wound be hard to cive satisfactory reason why, but the records of the prison hurriedly gianced at, do not reveal a single attempt on the part of a woman to escape from the Penitentiary. They are generally orderly, well behaved and suffer the rigorous discipline uncomplaintly. They stroll along to gather as if without restraint

iner as it without restraint and in marked contrad's fineflon to the machine-like lock step of the men. The Penitentiary has an efficient staff; Mr. Curren, the Deputy Warden, is an alert, intelligent and excellent official. He has earned an enviable record as a fatth-ful officer.

erary ability in the preparation of his annual reports will be connected with the peritentiary and the State department, and the admirable article on the State department, and the admirable article on the State prisons contained in "The Public Service" was from his pen. In it he displayed a thorough acquaintance with the subject of prison management, its needs and defects. Mr. Pilisbury is in the prime of hie. He is of medium height, well built and although his hair and mustache are flecked with gray his spirits are buoyant, his step is firm and elastic, and his whole bearing denotes vigorous health.

THE SEA-SERPENT REAPPEARS.

THIS TIME SOME FISHERMEN SEE HIM OFF CAPE COD.

Boston, Aug. 15 (Special).-The coast of Massachusetts from Nahant to Ipswich Bay is the natural stamping ground of the sea-serpent. He has been seen in these waters several times by learned persons who have accurately described him. He is apparently heading for his favorite haunt again this year, for he has been sighted by Captain Cooney, of the clipper fisherman Clara Harwood, off Cape Cod, bound in this direction. The Harwood reached this port to-day. Here is her skipper's story :

this direction. The Harwood reached this port to-day. Here is her skipper's story:

We salled from Rockport a week ago Thursday, and by Friday noon had reached George's Banks. There was a light breeze blowing at the time, and as we carry harpoons for swordlish, I sent a man aloft to keep a lookout. The lookout gave the word that there was something ahead. All hands were on deck at the time and they rushed forward, and there, close under our bows, was the ugliest and toughest looking customer I ever saw.

It wasn't a whale by any means, for I've been whalling for years. He never offered to move until all on board had a good look at him. He was spotted like a leopard all over his back, and all the spots seemed to be of different colors. I should say he was seventy feet in length and fourteen feet broad. In a few minutes he raised his head, which was shaped like a shovel-nosed shark, and, feeling mad at beting woke up (as I think he was asleep), he opened his jaws and then made a dive for the bottom of the schooner. With his big tail he lashed the sea into foam, then went under our keel, scraping it as he passed. The fact is that all on board were glad enough when that gentleman was goue.

HE JUST ESCAPED BEING BURIED ALIVE.

Newton, N. J., Aug. 15 .- William P. Ellet, son of Ellet, who lives near Branchville, Sussex County, was bitten by a rattlesnake some days ago, and to all appearances died, and the preparations for his funeral were made. The doctors concluded to make a post-mortem examination. They cut open a sore that had formed under his arm, and to their sur-prise the young man began to show unmistakable signs of life. Restoratives being applied, he came to and is now getting well.

THE RAIN-MAKING EXPERIMENTS.

Midland, Tex., Aug. 15 .- The rain-makers are busy with preparations, and propose Monday or Tuesday as the time for the decisive experiment. Professors Meyer and Custailar, balloonists, and Professor Rosell. chemist, are manipulating the explosives, but so much will be no rain produced before Thursday next. The They are, however, hopeful of success in the final test. About fifty balloons inflated with explosive

THE NATIONAL COLORED CONGRESS. Red Oak, Iowa, Aug. 15.-The National Colored Con-

cress elected Jay C. Fremont, of this city, president for the ensuing year jesterday and passed a resolution for the appointment of a National Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, including the District of Columbia.

AN OLD MAN KILLED IN COLD BLOOD.

Pittsburg, Aug. 15 .- A Johnstown, Penn., dispatch "Samuel Reese, an old man living alone in the outskirts of Ebensburg, was murdered last night. Shortly after 6 o'clock neighbors heard a shot fired in Reese's house, and, hurrying to the place, found the old man lying dead in the door, with a bullet through

were seen driving rapidly away in a buggy. Investigation it was found that the house had thoroughly ransacked. Reese was an inoffensive old

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The naval manoeuvres of the British fleet have been productive of an unusual number of accidents to machinery. On the way from Plymouth to Berehaven the Swiftsure delayed the squadron for nearly an hour by a mishap to her engines. The Speedwell burst one of her steam pipes, but, fortunately, without causing and had to drop out for repairs. The condensing apparatus of both the Latona and Palias gave out, and they had to put into Tynemouth for a supply of fresh water. The spider had to return to poet, after being pronounced in all respects ready for sea, in order to make good several delects of her engines. The firebars of one of the furnaces of the sharpshooter were completely burned through, and these had to be replaced. The Spanker, of the second class, came to utter grief. Not only did she smash one of her piston rings, but one of her boilers was in such a sad condition that the vessel was practically disabled. and had to drop out for repairs. The condensing ap

The members of the press rose in their might against ments will be of no interest to the general public. which was not the fact. This order was issued by Lord George Hamilton, a surprising fact, since the First Lord of the Admiralty has been looked upon as more anxious and willing to do his duty by the Navy than almost any other member. It is the general im-pression that the real reason why the Admiralty fought shy this year of wholesome publicity was been shy this year of wholesome publicity was because it dreaded the discovery that the so-called "20-knot torpedo catchers" are only capable of a sea-speed of 16 knots, and frequently break down at that. The only one of the Sharpshooter class that has been trustworthy from the first is the Rattlesnake. Is if due to the fact that the builders were fined 85,000 because they added sufficient weight to her machinery to make her trustworthy. worthy !

"No blame is attached to anybody concerned. the decision in the case of the bursting of the 6-inch gan on the cruiser Cordelia. As this proves that the bursting of the gun was in no way due to carelessness on the part of the gun's crew, it is evident that the weapon itself must have been defective, and consequently the cause of the weakness ought easily to be traced.

The Royal Adelaide, which was built at Devonpor nearly sixty years ago, and which has never yet bee ontside the breakwater which protects Plymouth ound, is about to make her first voyage. She is un fr orders to proceed to Sheerness, where she is to be inverted into a training ship.

The French fleet which has been having such a royal time at Cronstadt, the officers listening to the Russian bands playing "Marseillaise" and clinking champagne glasses with the subjects of the Czar, is to arrive at Spithead about August 26, and will remain there three days. It is unfortunate that the Queen will not be at Osborne to exchange courtesies with Admiral Gervais and his officers, but Lord Clanwilliam and the Mayor and his officers, but Lord Chandrad and the sayout of Portsmouth promise to make it pleasant for the vis-itors. In addition to other entertainments it is prob-able that there will be a banquet and a ball given to the French officers. The Duke of Connaught will probably remain at Portsmouth, Instead of going on leave, until after the visit of the French fleet, and ar-range for a garden party at the Government House.

every direction in the construction and armament of war vessels, the Royal Naval Exhibition affords the opportunity. The full-size model of the Victory, the a strong contrast with the Victoria. The former and carrying an armament of 102 guns, the largest of which were 42 pounders. But she had a complement which were 42 pounders. But see not a con-of 900 men, against 587 for the Victoria. The latter has a length of 540 feet and a displacement of 10,300 tions. She carries an armanient of 44 guns, the largest of which are the 110-ton guns. The largest charge of

In point of speed, as well as in general efficie the 3,150 ton cruiser 25th de Mayo, built for the Argentine Republic, is one of the most remarkable vessels which modern skill and science have produced. In speed she surpasses every ship, outside of some of the torpedo boars, in existence. With natural draft she can maintain a speed of 21 1-4 knots per hour, and with forced draft it is possible that two knots more speed could be got out of her. Her armament consists of two s-inch breech-louding rides, eacht 4.7-inch and twenty small quick-firing guns, and three torpedo unbest.

CRICKET IN FICTION.

MEREDITH TREATS IT BEST.

manch hest known in fiction—on account, of course, of
the popularity of the book—is that between Muzgleton
and Dinsley Dell, recorded by Dickons in the "Pickwick Papers." Here is Mr. Christian's comment upon
the description:

"The uniprice," we are fold, "were stationed behind
the wickets," and this position must have added considerably to the difficulties of the uniprice at the batsman's end. Longstop is, of all must least able to
ludge if a batsman is out of his ground; and when the
valiant Podder was—a. Is recorded—adjudged to have
been "stumped out," he was most probably disvarisfied
with the decision. Mr. Luffey, the bowler, however, is
a sketch from life. He "retired a few paces behind the
wicket, and applied the hall to his right eye for several
seconds. "Play!" suddenly cred the bowler.
(This, by the way, was the unipric's duty.) The bail
new hard, straignt and swift toward the centre stump
of the wicket. ("Stump of the wicket? seems tautolocical.) The wary Dumkins was on the alert! it fell
upon the tip of the bat, and bounded far away over the
heads of the scoats, who stooged low enough to let it
dy over them."

Dinniey Dell, apparently, gave in before they had
even had an innings. They could not "regain the
ground which had been lost! (asks Mr. Christian).
What is meant by "an early period of the winning
name!" Why did any team abandon the match in the
inst innings, and that before a change of bowling had
been thought necessary! The only reason that occurs
to the render is that the Dingley bell men were justly
discalated with the umpires.

"It would be presumption to doubt the author's
"lis Honor Judge Hughes is another novelist whose
description of a cricket match is not quite up to the
mark. Says the critic:

"It would be presumption to doubt the author's
familiarity with the game; but there are some details
in his account of the match which read strangely now
that more than thirty years have passed. The men
from Lord's inspected the ground, criticising it rasher
unmercifully," and difficult

THE LEOPARDS LIKED PERFUME.

From The Boston Commonwealth. Recent investigations seem to show that certain animals, notably parthers and Hons, have a distinct fondness for some perfumes quite devoid of such suggestions. At any rate experiments in this direction have lately been made, with bottles of scent and hunches of certon wool, upon the animals of the London YZoo" with results, as declibed in "The Spectato"," abstractible as follows:

bunches of exton wool, upon the animals of the Londan's color with results, as de cibed in "The Spectator," substantially as follows:

Lavender water was the favorite scent, and most of the lions and leopards showed unqualified pleasure when the scent was poured on the wool and put into their cases. The first isopard to which it was effered, stood over the ball of cotton, shut its eyes, opened its mouth, and screwed up its nose, rather like the picture of the gentleman inhaling "Alkaram" in the advertisement. It then lay down and held it between its paws, rubbed its face over it, and finished by Iring down upon it. Another leopard smelt it and sneezed; then caught the wool in its claws, played with it, then lay on its back and rubbed its head and need over the scent. It then fetched another leopard which was asleep in the case, and the two snifted it for some time together; and the last comer ended by taking the ball in its teeth, curling its lips well back, and inhaling the delightful perfume with half-shut eyes. The lion and lioness, when their turn came, tried to roll upon it at the same time. The lion then gave the lloness a cuff with his paw, which seen ther off to the back of the cage, and having secured it for himself, laid his broad head on the morsel of seented cotton, and purred.

OBITUARY.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR T. L. SMITH. Medical Director Thomas Ludington Smith on the retired list of the Navy, died at his home, No. 167 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday night. He was born in Orange, N. J., August 12, 1800, his mother being the daughter of Colonel Thomas Ward, a prominent soldier of the Revolution. When twenty years of age he came to this city to study medicine, and in 1822 was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He practised in this city and in Orange until January, 1828, when he was appointed a surgeon's mate in the Navy by President John Quiney Adams, and ordered to the frigate Hudson for the Brazil station. Two years afterward he was commissioned an assistant surgeon and transferred to the sloop Vandalia, upon which he served until he returned to the United States

A few months afterward he was ordered to duty on the receiving ship Franklin, at the New-York Navy Yard, remaining there until september, 1834, and then he went to the Pacific Squadron on the schooner Boxer, which was severely damaged and nearly lost in a terrific gale off the Atlantic coast. He returned home in July, years afterward was sent to the West India Statio After his return from the Brazils, in 1846, he was attached to the New-York Navy Yard, and served as a ember of the board for the examination of medical officers for promotion, and of candidates for entering

In August, 1850, Surgeon Smith went to the Chine Station on the Saratoga, new the Nautical school-ship of Philadelphia, which afterward became connected with Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition, Surgeon with Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition, Surgeon Smith becoming fleet surgeon. He returned to the United States in 1855, and after a cruise in the African Squadron as fleet surgeon, returned home in August, 1861, in the height of the Civil War. On January 1, 1862, he was ordered in charge of the Naval Hospital, in Brooklyn, and on March 3, 1871, he was put on the retired list. He leaves a wife. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

John S. Gilbert, naval architect and inventor of the balance dry-dock, died at his country home at Fort Montgomery, near West Point, on Thursday. His body arrived in this city yesterday morning, and was taken to No. 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Gilbert in-corporated the original New-York Dry-Dock Company and built the Eric Basin Dry-Dock forty years ago He was ninety years of age when he died, and was parially paralyzed. One of his daughters is the wife of Another daughter is Mrs. De Graw, and a third is the wife of Stephen F. Shortland, of Shortland Brothers & Co.'s Harbor Transportation and Lighterage Line. His son Henry was at one time Consul at Trieste, and his profiler Hamilton is a well-known man at Chester,

Conn.

Mr. Gilbert built dry-docks all over America and in Europe. In the Astor Library is his "Documentary and other Evidence in Favor of a Balance Floating Dry-Dock." The New-York directory for 1843 describes him as a ship joiner at No. 116 Washington-st., residence No. 19 James-st. In the directory of 1850 he appears as naval architect, No. 24 Abingdon Square.

DANIEL UNDERHILL.

Daniel Underhill, for thirty years president of the New-York Fire Insurance Company, died yesterday norning at his home, No. 232 West Thirty-seventh-st., from heart failure. About two years ago his health nalady first showed itself in sudden and pain's palpitations of the heart and difficulty of breathing. He was a large and heavy man and died from the effects of fatty degeneration of the heart. His death was painless and came after a period of unconsciousss which lasted for forty-eight hours.

He was born in Washington, in 1820, and at the age of fifteen came to New-York and entered the employ covered half a century. Few men in the insurance respected, especially among those engaged in the same in Wall-st. Mr. Underhill was for twenty-five years a member of the first panel of the Sheriff's jury, also a member of a number of clubs, including the Downtown Club. He remained in active business until a short time perior he descarded of the last March. Insurance Company, which took place last March. Since then he has been confined to his home. He was the last of his immediate family, but he leaves an adopted daughter. The funeral will be held at his home to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The burial will be in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery.

Lynn., Mass., Aug. 15 .- John B. Tolman, the oldest erinter in Lynn, died this morning, aged eighty-four. He was a native of Barre, Mass., and was of ster ing New-England stock. He learned the printer's trade in his youth, and in 1830 becan as a journeyman on "The Lynn Record." He rose to an editorial desk on that paper, and subsequently became its owner and publisher. Mr. Tolman was an able and successful editor of the old school. Such was his love for the printing office, and it was his as a volunteer compositor. Mr. Tolman's liberality He gave \$2,500 some years ago to Lynn Hospital, to He gave \$2,500 some years ago to Lynd Hospital, to support a bed for sick or injured printers, and also a liberal sum to Lynn Hospital. He was a large real estate owner and dealer. The Tolman fund, "to be used for the suppression of illegal liquor-selling in Lynn," has given him a wide reputation.

DR. WILLIAM COGSWELL

Boston, Aug. 15.-Dr. William Cogswell, of Bridford, one of the prominent physicians of Massachusetts, died this morning at the age of seventy-two. Dr. Cogswell was a native of Atkinson, N. H. He was educated at Atkinson Academy, and later was graduated from Dartmouth College Medical School. began the practice of medicine at Georgetown, Miss., in 1845, and six years later removed to Bradford. He was president of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1876, and later was president of the Essex North Medical Society. He was also a member of the Gov ernor's Council in 1877, and was at one time president of the Essex County Agricultural Society. During the war he served as surgeon of the 50th Massachusetts.

THE REV. DR. JOHN JACKSON BROWN. Syracuse, Aug. 15.—The Rev. Dr. John Jackson Brown, professor emeritus of chemistry and physics in Syracuse University, died this morning. He had been a sufferer from brain trouble for several years and had been incapacitated for work. Dr. Brown was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, seventy years ago. He was in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1848-57; principal of Dansville, N. Y., Seminary, 1857-'63; principal of the East Genesee Conference Academy, 1803-'65; teacher of natural science in Falley Seminary, 1865-'70; professor of chemistry and industrial mechanics at Cornell University, 1870-71; professor of physics and chemistry in Syracuse University until his death. He was inspector of alcohol and coal oils, and Editor of Humphrey's "Journal of Photography," in 1865-70: Editor of the Scientific department of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," and has contributed to "The Scientific American," and to the religious and secular

MRS. ELIZA HENNEN GALES RAMSAY. Washington, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Eliza Hennen Gales Ram-sny; widow of the late Major-General George D. Ramsay, United states Army, died here to-day in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

CHARLES M. SMITH. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Ang. 15.—Judge Charles M. smith, of Earlville, Ill., died at the home of A. R. West in this city yesterday.

MAJOR NATHANIEL BROWN. Plainfield, Conn. Aug. 15 (Special).—Major Nathaniel Brown, of Jewett City, a survivor of the Mexican War, died to-day of heart failure at the advanced age of ninety

Plainfield, Conn., Aug. 15 (Special).—Professor John E. Miller, leader of the celebrated Miller Orchestra and the most popular dancing master in Connecticut, died in Norrich last night, aged forty-ix years.

HENRY BILL. Norwich, Conn., Aug. 13.—Henry Bill died yesterday at Eastern Point. He was born in Ledyard, Conn., May 18, 1824. In 1847 he began business in this city as a book publisher, founding what is now known as the Henry publishing Company. About fifteen years ago he retired from active business. He some years ago founded the Bill Library in his native town of Ledyard and gave a park to

Chicago, Aug. 15 (Special),-"The News" reiterated he charge that the new Economic Fuel Gas Company of this city is in reality controlled by the Standard Oil Company, that it proposes to pipe oil to this city from the Lima, Ohio, oil field, with which to produce gas, and thus find a market for a part of the great rplus supply of oil; that its plan is then to begin a

y, depreciate the value of its securities, buy it out, and then, acting under its charter, which permits it to charge \$3 a 1,000 feet, put the price up. Secre-tary Yulle, of the Economic Company, admits that it will use Lima oil in the manufacture of its gas.

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE LATTER UNABLE TO BE THE GOVERNOR'S GUEST AT ALBANY, ON ACCOUNT OF LACK OF TIME.

Albany, Aug. 15 .- President Harrison will stay in Albany for forty-five minutes next Tuesday evening, in response to Mayor Manning's invitation, on his way to Vermont. Upon being informed on Wednesday that the President had accepted Mayor Manning's invitation to stop at Albany on his trip to Bennington, Governor Hill immediately sent the following dispatch to the President, tendering him the hospitalities of the Ex-ecutive Mansion during his visit here, and suggesting a public reception at the Capitol: Albany, Aug. 14.

Hon, Benjamin Harrison, Cape May, N. J.

I learn for the first time to-day that you have accepted the invitation of Mayor Manning to stop at Albany on your way to Vermont. If the plan of your journey will enable you to pass a night in Albany, as I mope it may, I shall be pleased to have yourself and party become my guests at the Executive Mansion. Personally, as well as officially, a assure you, it gives me great pleasure to extend this invitation, and I sincerely trust that you will so arrange your plans as to give me the opportunity of entertaining you. The Executive Mansion is ample for the accommodation of such members of your Cabinet or friends as may accompany you. On behalf of the people of the State, also, I shall be pleased to tender you a public reception Hon, Benjamin Harrison, Cape May, N. J. also, I shall be pleased to tender you a public reception at the State Capitol.

DAVID B. HILL.

To this dispatch the Governor on Thursday received.

the following reply: Stockton House, Cape May, Aug. 12, 1891.

Governor D. B. Hill, Albany.

I am very much obliged for your very cordial invitation, but it will be only possible for me to make a brief stay
at Albany. How long depends upon the railroad schedule,
not yet communicated to me. As soon as details are arranged will advise you for such time as I can spare. I will place myself in the hands of the City and State authorities.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Governor Hill received from Private Secretary Halord yesterday a dispatch similar to that received by Mayor Manning, saying that the President could remain in the city only forty-five minutes. On account of the limited time the President will be here, a joint reception on the part of the city and state will be tendered him by Mayor Manning and Governor Hill. The arrangements are now being made by the citizens'

mmittee. Washington, Aug. 15.-Acting-Secretary Grant, of Washington, Ang. 15.—Acting-Secretary Grant, of the War Department, has written a letter to Colonel Wilson, superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, directing him to send the battalion of cadets to Bennington, Vt., to participate in the unveiling of the battle monument there on Angust 19. Bennington, Vt., Aug. 15.—The President, arriving at North Bennington at 8:15 p. m. Monday, will dine with his party at 9 o'clock with General McCulloch and fifteen or twenty prominent guests. He will remain with the General until Thursday morning. Angust 20.

Cape May Point, Aug. 15 (Special).-The President has so busy this morning that he did not even get time devoted to preparing for his excursion North, on he starts next Tuesday. He commuted the sentence of dismissal from the Army passed on Lieutenant George H. Evans to one year off duty without rank. Evans was court-martialled for being drunk at Los Angeles, Cal. George A. Birdsoll was appointed postmaster at Chadron. Neb., vice F. B. Carty, resigned. A pardon was grante to Samuel O. Baker, of the Southern District of Ohio, who was at one time convicted of collecting filegal pension

THE PRESIDENT GOES TO A BALL GAME

Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Parker were in Cape May City this morning on a shopping tour. The President, ac-companied by Secretary Halford and Mrs. Dimmick, at-tended the Cape May and Gorham hall game this afternoon, and came unexpected by the crowd. They remained until the crowd began the usual start to leave at the end of the eighth inning. He appeared much interested in

the game and applauded the good plays.

Charles Emory Smith, United States Mininster to Russia, arrived this morning, went immediately to the Russia, arrived this morning, went immediately to the President's cottage and remained till time to leave for Philadelphia on an afternoon express. He dired with the President. Judge John S. Woolson, of the Southern rict of Iowa, called this morning and had a long chat District of Iowa, called this morning and had a long char with the President. Judge Patterson, of the Northern District of Mississippi, also called and had a talk on adhairs in that State. Monroe Nichola, register of the General Land Office at Duluth, Minn., paid his respects to the President. President Ivins, of the Brazil Stum-ship Company, of New-York, called on the President and taiked for some time concerning the trade and reciprocity with Brazil. Major R. C. Parker, secretary and treaswith Brain uner of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, and his wife, who have been guests of President and Mrs. Harrison since Wednesday, left to-day for home. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cole, of Indianapolis, arrived a the cottage. Mr. Cole was formerly with General Har-rison, and will accompany him on his Northern trip. Mrs. Cole will remain as Mrs. Harrison's guest until the party returns on August 29.

The President granted a certificate of merit to Z. T. Woodal, of the 6th Cavalry, Regular Army, for gellant action at Wachita, Texas, some time ago.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Aug. 15 (Special).—Rumors of a weak-ening cloth market reached here Thursday afternoon. and another "slump" in prices was anticipated. It has not come, however, and quotations remain the same as one week ago. The sales of the week were confined mostly to odd goods. The stock has increased 20,000 pieces, and manufacturers expect to see it reach the half-million limit. The Durfee Company has decided to erect a new weaving mill to con tain 1,200 looms. The weekly statement is as fol-lows: Production, 190,000 pieces; deliveries, 164,000 lows: Production, 190,000 pieces; deliveries, 164,000 pieces; stock, 451,000 pieces; last week's stock, 455,000 pieces. Sales, 106,000 pieces; odds, 82,000 pieces; 60x56s, 1,000 pieces; 64x64s, 23,000 pieces; spots, 25,000 pieces; fintures, 81,000 pieces, Sales for weekly deliveries—August, 145,000 pieces; September, 85,000 pieces; October, 37,000 pieces; November, 20,000 pieces; December, 12,000 pieces; November, 2,000 pieces; December, 12,000 pieces; March, 2,000 pieces. The market is quiet. Prices—27-8 cents for 64x64s, 2-9-16 cents for 60x56s.

MR. ROSS TALKS SENSE TO THE ALLIANCE. Springfield, Ill., Aug. 15 .- At the Alliance meeting inst concluded here, J.-H. Powers, of Nebraska, pres

just concluded here, J. H. Powers, of Nobraska, president of the National Farmers' Alliance and the Alliance candidate for Governor last year, opposed the formation of a third party, and, in fact, declared himself opposed to all political parties. He considered the Alliance a good educator of the people, and thought the Government ought to be run as it was at the outset before the people divided into political parties.

David Ross, the labor leader of Lasalle County, was the last speaker. He created a sensation by boldly challenging the statements of the calamity shrickers who have held forth during the encampment. He did not believe the rank and nie of the American farmers indorsed the sentiment expressed by Senator Peffer that he preferred the system of barter which prevailed in the condition of the American farmers indorsed the sentiment expressed by Senator Peffer that he preferred the system of barter which prevailed in the condition of the American farmer had is stendily improved with the advance of years. He did not believe there was a farmer in American farmer had stendily improved with the advance of years. He did not believe there was a farmer in American farmer had stendily improved with the advance of years. He did not believe there was a farmer in American farmer had stendily improved with the advance of years. He did not believe there was a farmer in American farmer had stendily improved with the advance of years. He did not believe there was a farmer in American farmer had stendily farmhouse for the savage isolation of the past.

A. J. Streeter and his followers were quite out of humor at Mr. Ross's remarks, and insisted that a coal-miner coald not know naything about farming. Mr. Streeter said he knew farming did not pay, because he had lost several thousand dollars in the last five.

Bundle Alliance a good educator of the people, and thought the down the same had on the past. County, was a farmer in the same had on the past of the data the Bar at 2.59 pm. Steamer Rugausta Victoria (50°). Arrive ester said he knew farming did not pay, because lost several thousand dollars in the last five

THEY SET OUT TO KILL A WHOLE FAMILY. Boston, Aug. 15.-Gabriel Dolorusso, armed with a hatchet, and Marsimino Repucel, with a naked stilett in his hand, entered the rooms of Michael Repucco, on Prince-st., last night, and declared that they had come refrice-st. has the whole Repucco family. Officers who had been notified by the neighbors frund the two men about to attack Repucco, who was defending himself with a Crub, and arrested them. They said Repucco had been lying about them.

HUMORS OF ANOTHER HEBREW COLONY.

Cape May, Aug. 15 (Special).—It is reported here to-day that Baron Hirsch has purchased a large tract of land in Cape May County, near Woodbine station on the West Jersey Enilrond, about twenty-five miles above Cape May. The tract consists of about nine hundred acres of woodland, which, it is reported, will be used for the establishing of a Russian Hebrew colony. The land is said to have been purchased of Wilson, Banks and others, and is about the richest piece of territory in the region. Another Russian Hebrew settlement was established last winter about three miles above the present purchase, and is called Albertine.

MORTIMER WILLING TO GIVE HIMSELF UP. Chicago, Aug. 15,-Postôffice Inspector Stuart received a dispatch from William H. Mortimer, dated at

St. Paul this morning, signifying his willingness to surrender himself, as he is confident that he can acquit himself of any wrong-toing in connection with the business of the National Capital Savings Building and Loan Association. He is the father of the aband Loan assessment and the seconding manager, Louis F. Mortimer, who is supposed to be in Canada. The captain started for St. Paul to-night to bring Mortimer here.

DID SHE STAB HIM BY ACCIDENT!

Henry Proscott, forty-three years old, of No. 143 Wes Twenty-eighth-st., caused the arrest of his wife, Margaret, Priday night on a charge of felonious assault. They quarrelled that evening and Mrs. Prescott seized a small pair of sciasors and cut her husband's fleck with them. In

war of extermination on the Chicago Gas and Coke | Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Prescott said the assault was an accident and refused to press the comp Mrs. Prescott was discharged.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The steamship Elder, sailing for Bremen, yesterday took out the following people among her passengers: Dr. William H. Bishop, Miss Emma Borsing, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Bergs, Gustav Friedrich, Mr. and Mrs. A. Green-wood, Miss Ethel Burck, Colonal James M. Kreumer, Miss de Mercado, Mr. de Pass, Louis I. Sherman Edward Sonn, the Rev. and Mrs. G. Schroeder, Mrs. J. B.

On the Furnessia were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Allen William Boyd, Robert W. Cunming, Charles Cooper, James O. G. Duily, Mrs. Edith Leslie Fraser, Thomas Hodga Mrs. D. W. MacDonald, William H. Murphy, Miss Fiorence Murphy, Miss Melrose, Miss Jessie Melrose,

Variek.

Florence Murphy, Miss Melrose, Miss Jessie Melrose, the Rev. Henry Spellmoyer.

Among those who safed by the Werkendam were Pietre Cavaller, J. G. d'Hollander Drost, John Paul Hollgann, Professor Waiter L. Jennings, Mrs. Dr. F. Lehmacher, Miss Agnes Lehmacher, George Reeder, Edwaff Levy, Miss Heiene Wagner, the Rev. George Weekbacher, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Webet, Miss Anna Weber.

The Aurania carried among others the following passengers: A. M. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Alexander, G. P. Brett, Pedro Brasse, C. J. Babbitt, George H. Bates. David Countite, Marchi Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas

G. P. Brett, Pedro Brasse, C. J. Babbitt, George H. Bates, David Conjuite, Martin Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Elworthy, Mrs. A. S. Flint, Miss Mauda Green, Mrs. Carew-Gibson, Miss G. Carew-Gibson, Mrs. A. Hodsdon, R. Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hoyland, James Innes, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jackson, Miss Kirkham, Frank Loomis, Harry F. Loomis, H. Morikawa, F. L. Minton, Guy Minton, Miss Isabelle McNabb, Donald McLean, Mrs. R. Nakal, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Potter, J. S. Powers, Mrs. V. Asson Robertson, William K. Sharps. Charles F. Sawyer, C. Barton Smith, George W. Stanton, A. H. Thomson, W. H. Thorne, G. R. Filley, M. B. Thomhill, Mr. and John D. Wing, Miss Wing, John Whyte, F. Weston, Carlos Zapata.

Among the 150 cabin passengres on La Touraine were

John Whyte, F. Weston, Carlos Zapata.

Among the 150 cabin passengers on La Touraine were
G. Irving Abendroth, Mr. and Mrs. William Ames, George
V. N. Baldwin, Mrs. W. H. Hishop and children; Mr.
and Mrs. Frederick Baker, Mrs. John Chaimers, J. de
Carvalho, E. L. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Escandon,
Charles Gauthier, Maurice Grau, John Heey, Mr. and
Mrs. Manuel Jimenez, John Beyd Kellogg, Mrs. Thomas
P. Rossiter, Mrs. T. W. Rebertson, Count de Rolland
d'Arbouze, General Stewart L. Woodford.
On the Elbe were S. W. Blakesley, Jacob Brief, Mrs.

On the Elbe were S. W. Blakeslee, Jacob Briel, Mrs. Caroline Briel, Karl Biermann, Mrs. Pauline Kammerer, Miss Henriette Davidis, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Denninger, Daniel Dorsch, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Franklin, Mrs. Margaret Hollerer, Julius Krauz, G. W. McLannhan, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller, Maurice Naschauer, Mrs. A. Raims, Martin Reiste, M. L. Baxter, W. M. Daniels Friderick Frederickson, W. Romann, Mr. and Mrs. Jame

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on board the Cunard steamship Umbria were Dr. William A. Bartlett, George A. Bell, Dr. Frank Billings, C. L. Bingham, John E. Brooks, John M. Buchanan, Charles E. Coxe, Evarts Cutler, E. L. Dodge, Henry Drisler, E. Coxe. Evarts Culler, E. L. Dodge, Henry Drisler, F. J. Dwyer, D. E. Edwards, W. Endloott, W. V. Fletcher, Alfred C. Garrett, F. A. Gibson, H. H. Goddard, the Rev. D. D. Hand, Thomas Hitchcock, the Rev. E. B. Hulbert, Alexander G. Hunter, Colone; W. W. Jennings, James F. Joy, Dr. C. A. Kirkley, W. B. Lamar, Judge Lawson, James McCreery, Robert McCreery, Thomas Osborne, the Rev. Father O. Riordan, Dr. W. F. Flerce, the Rev. G. O. Thompson, Capitain B. Thompson William, B. Welr, George W. Wilson, Dr. J. G. Wilson and D. A. Van Zandt.

LOOKING FOR THE SOURCE OF THE NITRITES. Drs. Martin and Beebe, of the Health Department, were still at work in the Croton water-shed yesterday looking for evidences of water contamination which might account for the trace of nitrites noticed in the latest analysis.
may not return to this city until Tuesday or Wednesd

Announcements.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 90 WEST 89TH-ST.
Diseases of the Nervou System, Gentto-Urinary Organs, mpotence and Sterlity. Hours 8 to 1, 5 to 8.

"INCAS." E. & W. "INCAS." A NEW COLLAR

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic and diarrhees. 25 cents a bottle MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

70-DAY. Sun rises 5 07 | Sets 6.53 | Moon sets 0.58 p m | Moon's age 19 A.M.—Sandy Hook 4:13 Gov. Island 4:28 Hell Gate 6:21

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 17. nfite. Liverpoot Aug 7.
saile Bremen Aug 8.
lity of Washington. Havana. Aug 13. TUESDAY, AUGUST 18 Westernland.......Antwerp......Aug 8........Red Star

OUTGOING STEAMERS. TO-DAY.

Matisaless 1 pm 3 Caribbee, Quebec, St Croix...... TUESDAY, AUGUST 18. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19 City of Paris, Inman, Laverpool. 2:50 a m 5 am dermanic, White Star, Laverpool. 2:50 a m 5 am Elle, Ng Lloyt, Bremen. 3 a m 0 a m Hiwniand, Hot Star, Antwerp. 2 pm 4:30 pm City of Alexandria, Ny & Cubs, Havana 4 pm 5 pm Bottertam, Neth Amer, Amsterdam 5 pm 5 pm THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK SATURDAY. AUGUST 15, 1891 ARRIVED.

SUNSET-Wind at Sandy Rook, light, W; clear, CLEARED. Steamer Egyptian Monorch (Br), Irwin, London - Sander

on & Son.
Steamer Wyoming (Er). Rigby, Liverpool via Quaenstown.
M. Underhill & Co.
M. Underhill & Co.
Thomas, Liverpool—Gustav Heve Steamer Womins to. (Br.), Thomas, Liverpool—Gustav Heye Steamer Manhattan (Br.), Thomas, Liverpool—Gustav Heye Steamer Furnessia (Br.), Harris, Grasgow—Henderson Bros, Steamer Burgermeister Peterson (Gerl, Reeckmpn, Ham-burg—Gustav Heye. Steamer Eider (Gerl), Baur, Bremon via Southampton— Oeirichs & Co.

Steamer Prins Maurita (Dich). Karst. Amsterdam vis
Port an Prince, Laguavra, &c.-Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Managua (Nor), Dameison, Montego Bay—J II Steamer Managua (Nor), Dameison, Montego Bay-J E Kerr & Co. Steamer Aifred Dumois (Nor), Christic, Gibara-H Dumois & Co. & Co.

Sicamer Orizaba. McIntosh, Havana and Mexican portaJas E Ward & Co.

Steamer Comal, Risk, Key West and Gaiveston—C H Mailory

Go Steamer Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Origans—8 H Scama Steamer City of Birmingham, Berg. Savangan—E L Walker Steamer Benefactor, Ingram, Wilmington, NC—Wm P Ciya mer Old Dominion, Couch, Newport News and Ricamone Dominion Sa Co. mer City of Atlanta, Dote, West Point, Va-Old Domis

Steamer Gridepee (Br), Jenkins, Baltimore—H C Foster.
Steamer G ordepee (Br), Jenkins, Baltimore—Simpsee
Spence & Young,
Steamer Courage City, Bennett, Portland—Horato, Hall,
Steamer H F Dimock, Nickerson, Boston—H F Dimock.

Steamer II F Dimock Nickerson, Boston — H F Dimock.

SAILED.

Steamers Island, for Sietting: De Ruyter, Antwerp; Dania, Hamburg: Edier, Bremen; Werkennam and Bremerhards, Rotterdam: La Teuraine, Havre: Aurania and Wyoming, Livergoo; Furnessia, Glasgow; Wells City, Bristol, Colorada, Livergoo; Funchai; Hodno and Asses, Kingston: Prind Maurita, Portan Frince, &c; Nicaragua, Panama; Orizaba, Havans: Comal, Galveston: Kingkerbocker and Excelsion, Shacocacles, Savannah; Ship A McCallom, for San Francasca, Bara Fairmonat, for Pertuabasai.

Also sailed, via Long I sland Savan.

Also sailed, via Long I sland Sound— Steamers Winthrop, for St Iohn, NB; Cottage City, Port-land, in F Dimock, Boston, THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FOREIGN PORTS. LONDON, Aug 15-Arrived, steamer Italy (Br), Goudie, from

Paul Now-York. Aug 13—Arrived, steamer Rany (Br), Counter, Fow-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug 13—Salled, steamer Normannia (Ger),
Hebich, from Hamburg hence for New-York.

HAMBES Aug 11—Salled, steamer Scandia (Ger), Kraeft,
for New-York and the Arrived, steamer Amsterdam (Dich),
from New-York and 15—Paneed, steamer La Gascogne (Fr), from
New-York on her way to Havre.

In New-York on her way to Havre.

New-York on her way to Havre.

New-York on her way to Havre.